

The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

Sold again.—Ohio Democracy.

And Durbin Ward—"he was left lamenting."

My address remains as before, Columbus, Ohio.—Allen G. Thurman.

Hurrah for money in politics—and Standard Oil.—Henry B. Payne.

Our own Congressman Wilson continues to bag the rich ripe persimmon. This it is to be on the winning side of a speakership fight.

The Civil Service Reform planks in our platform were intended to catch votes. We now repudiate the whole business.—Ohio Democracy.

The "Old Roman" didn't want "to be called on to be a pall-bearer at the political funeral" of his friends, but the call has come. Such is fate.

Mr. Carlisle is seriously considering himself as a presidential candidate. "Tis well. Let the good work go on. Mr. Carlisle is a very promising man.

Representative Hill, of Ohio, might draw his own salary in the "dollar of the daddies." That would contribute more to its more general circulation.

Governor Foster rebuffs his recommendation that the State should provide a residence for the Governor. Imagine His Honor Excellency gracing the Executive Mansion of West Virginia. The thought is not bad.

It is complained that the ladders at the Baltimore fire would not reach the third story of the convent—a brief story which points its own moral. No do we hear that the building was provided with fire escapes—and this points another moral.

Governor Jackson has appointed two excellent gentlemen, one as alternate, to represent West Virginia at the New Orleans Cotton Exposition. With the naked eye we do not suspect that either of these gentlemen is politically opposed to the "intelligent majority."

For the encouragement of a party terrified by the civil service act ex-Senator Thurman explains that "Republicans now in office are just as liable to be turned out as if the Pendleton bill had never been passed." Can hungry patriots ask for more? "Turn the rascals out!"

It may be true or untrue that Mr. Payne has had the help of the Standard Oil Company—Ohio Democrats charge that he has—but it is true beyond dispute that his triumph has been brought about by the most shameless combination that ever showed itself in politics. A seat in the Senate of the United States was put up to the highest bidder, and Mr. Payne gets it. Last night's work ought to be worth 25,000 votes to the Republican party in Ohio.

The Cincinnati Musical Festival was a mournful failure. It opened in Musical Hall last week with a tremendous fanfare, and closed to a dignified audience of three hundred. The jokes were old, the music was cheap, the costumes and accessories were tawdry, and the three hundred chorus singers were mostly dumplings. This experience may prevent the variety festival and the boxing festival, which would doubtless have followed had the musical festival proved a success. Porkopolis should draw the line on opera.

In four years, since January 6, 1880, the funded debt of Ohio has been reduced \$1,984,425—little short of two millions—and the annual interest charge \$150,000. The present funded debt is \$4,490,714. Four years ago there was a deficiency of about a quarter of a million to be provided for. Now, the Governor says, the deficiency is only about \$12,000, and the general financial condition of the State is so good that the tax levy for general purposes can be reduced by two-tenths of a mill. The Governor is also of opinion that the whole funded debt can easily be wiped out by 1891.

We have ex-Senator Thurman's word for it that "a machine, amply supplied with money to work it, and under the absolute control of the bosses," has decided "who shall [that's Payne] and who shall not [that's Pendleton, Ward et al.] receive the honors and rewards within the gift of the party." Also that this same boss machine "amply supplied with money to work it" has "killed off the men who have heretofore enjoyed the confidence of the party, the men whose ability, hard labor, and principles did so much to keep the party together in the terrible ordeal through which it had passed." Mr. Thurman will be accepted as good authority on matters Democratic.

If Attorney-General Brewster made the speech that is imputed to him in the New Orleans lottery cases "remarkable" is a very mild term to apply to it. The Attorney-General of the United States has no higher standing in a United States court than any other lawyer. No man knows this better than Benjamin Harris Brewster. The points of the speech and the adverse criticism are given herewith as they came, but we shall await the verbatim report before we believe that the Attorney-General so far forgot himself, his office, and the respect due to a court of justice. It is possible that the lottery men are spreading false reports.

If we may credit the published statements the window glass workers of this country have entered upon a carefully systematized plan to protect their wage interests. They have had agents in England, France and Belgium organizing all classes of men employed in window glass factories to constitute a Knights of Labor District. It is said that these efforts have been successful, and that through the foreign agents the American window glass workers will be able to add such information as will give them a complete view of the state of the world's window-glass trade. Twenty thousand men are said to be in this organization which, if it be all that is said of it, is the most comprehensive trade organization the world has seen.

PAYNE NOMINATED.

SOLD OUT TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

The Money and Coin Speculation Telegram—Civil Service Reform Speculation by the Democrats of Ohio—The Old Soldier Again Sent to the War—A Dearly Bought Victory.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

COLUMBUS, O., January 8.—The Democratic caucus for the nomination of a successor to Senator Pendleton was held this evening. The joint committee on rules for the caucus presented a majority and minority report, the former for a secret and the latter for a free vote ballot. "The secret ballot was agreed to by a vote of 57 to 25."

Nominations being called for, Senator Williams, of Cuyahoga, nominated Henry B. Payne, of Cleveland. Senator O'Neill, of Muskingum, nominated George H. Pendleton, of Cincinnati. Senator Elliott, of Lebanon. The ballot proceeded and resulted as follows: Payne, 48; Ward, 17; Pendleton, 15; H. J. Booth, of Columbus, and Judge Geddes, of Mansfield, one each.

The result was greeted with some applause, but there is a feeling that Ohio's greatest gift has been sold out to the highest bidder and to a big monopoly.

Henry B. Payne was born in Hamilton county, New York, November 30, 1810; graduated at Hamilton college; studied law, and in 1831 settled in Cleveland; was a Presidential elector in 1848; was a member in 1849 and 1850; was a candidate for United States Senator in 1851 and 1857; was a delegate to the Democratic conventions of 1860 and 1872, and in 1874 was elected to Congress from the Cleveland district. He served one term, and was a member of the Electoral Commission. He is a man whose wealth is reckoned away up in the millions. He has long been interested in manufactures, and his sons are engaged in the Standard Oil company. On the tariff question Mr. Payne is regarded as a protectionist.

SENATOR THURMAN.

Tells How Not to Do It—But They Do It All the Same.

COLUMBUS, January 8.—The greatest sensation of the Senatorial contest so far is the letter of ex-Senator Thurman, published on the eve of the caucus. It caused a decided flutter among the Payne men, who declared it a forgery, but its genuineness being established they declared it came too late in the fight to do them any harm. The contest has been going on for some time, and a day before the caucus all had been decided. The following is the text of Judge Thurman's letter:

"I have nothing to say against any of the candidates. They are men of ability. My personal relations with each of them have always been friendly and pleasant, but there is something that abhors me in the idea of crushing such men like Pendleton and Ward, who have devoted the best portion of their lives to a mistaken course of Democracy, by a combination against them of personal malice and overgrown wealth. I hear Payne men say, 'We can't support Pendleton because we disapprove of his civil service reform bill,' forgetting that the bill was introduced by a man who was a Democratic party, both State and National, and has resolved in favor of civil service reform, and also forgetting that Republicans now in office are just as liable to be turned out as if the Pendleton bill had never been passed. I do not advocate the repeal of the bill. I think it ought to be amended or repealed, but I would not slaughter a life-long Democrat because in a long public service he happened to make one mistake. But if these gentlemen cannot support Pendleton, why cannot they support Ward? He is not responsible for the civil service reform bill, indeed, I have always understood that he disapproved of it. That he is a man of ability everybody must admit. That he has performed a noble service for our party no one will deny. Why then prefer Payne to him?"

A MACHINE WANTED.

The answer, I fear, is perfectly plain. There has never been any machine politics in the Democratic party of Ohio. We have, as a party, been freer from bossism than any party that ever existed. But some men seem to think we ought to have a machine, amply supplied with money to work it, and under the absolute control of the boss or bosses to decide who shall and who shall not receive the honors and rewards within the gift of the party. To set up such a party is necessary in the first place to kill off the men who have heretofore enjoyed the confidence of the party, the men whose ability, hard labor, and principles did so much to keep the party together in the terrible ordeal through which it has passed. I am unwilling to see this done. It does not concern me personally, for I am a mere private citizen, having no expectation or hope to hold office again. But although I have no personal interest in the matter, I have had any, on the other hand, I have never deeded my friends, and I don't want to be called on to be a pall-bearer at their political funeral. I want to see our officers elected by the good old-fashioned Democratic mode, and not by some new-fangled machine, that, to say the least of it, wears evil omen and suspicious aspects. I want to see all true Democrats have a fair chance to receive the honors and rewards within the gift of the party, and not to see a political cut-throat business introduced for the benefit of a class party, corporation, or candidate."

THE SCOTT LAW.

How that Noted Temperance Measure Has Benefited Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., January 8.—In his message to the Ohio Legislature Governor Foster speaks as follows on the practical effect of the Scott law. The receipts from the sale of retail in Ohio of wine, beer, and intoxicating liquors probably amount to an enormous sum of \$70,000,000. That it entails upon the general public an enormous outlay of money, which is raised by general taxation, no one pretends to deny, while the annual profits of those engaged in the business is more than \$30,000,000, yet, until recently, this traffic contributed nothing to the burdens it imposes upon the tax-payers of the State.

And now, because the General Assembly has, in obedience to the demand of an overwhelming public sentiment, undertaken in a conservative way to impose restraints upon it, and to require it to contribute something to the cost it imposes upon the people, this interest recently, through the delegates gathered in convention, formally declared the repeal of the law. The law passed by the last General Assembly is the first, seeking to impose restraint upon the liquor traffic, ever passed in this State, that has been successfully put into practical execution. Under its provisions more than 4,500 saloons and places where the traffic has been carried on, have gone out of existence, and if the law is permitted to stand, the number resulting from the business will be materially increased.

AN IMMENSE REVENUE.

A revenue of nearly \$1,000,000 has been received from the operation of the law and paid into the various county, village, and city treasuries of the State. Under the

local option feature of the law a number of villages have prohibited the traffic within their limits, but because of the phraseology relating to tipping houses, the sale of spirituous liquors cannot be prohibited, if not sold in tipping houses. The law should be amended so as to include spirituous liquors, the sale of which, may be prohibited by ordinance, and the provisions of local option should be extended to townships so that, when by village ordinance the traffic is prohibited, the people of the township may prohibit also, thus preventing the traffic upon the border line of the village.

The General Assembly may rest assured that there is an overwhelming public sentiment opposed to the demand of the liquor dealers, and in favor of giving the Scott law a full and fair trial before any serious interference with its provisions is attempted.

The fact that three hundred and twenty-three thousand votes were returned for the prohibition of the liquor traffic is evidence of a strong feeling of our people upon this subject.

If this done the law will be found in principle the best ever passed upon this subject in this country.

THE PRUNING KNIFE.

Mr. Holman Says Expenses Must be Reduced by Millions.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, January 8.—"Some one has said that the Democratic party in Congress proposes to make a platform on retrenchment and economy since the tariff seems to be blocked." I observed to-day to Congressman William S. Holman, of Indiana, the New York Sun's candidate for the Presidency.

"I don't know that it is right to put it in that way," he replied in his good-natured earnest way. "We propose to decrease the expenses of the Government, however. It seems strange to me that the Government expenses increase so rapidly. Why, business men curtail expenses as they progress in proportion to the volume of business transacted. The Government seems to make anything by systematizing its work, while private individuals do not. And the Government seems to not profit by experience. I believe that there are many millions that can be saved in some branches of the service."

"You are going to attempt big savings?"

"I think I do not make a great deal of wrangling."

"There is no doubt of it, but it is time well spent. There need be no fears that we intend to cut the Government down to size, while private individuals do not. And the Government seems to not profit by experience. I believe that there are many millions that can be saved in some branches of the service."

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BREWSTER'S SPEECH

IN THE LOUISIANA LOTTERY CASES.

Address Comment on the High Ground Taken by the Attorney-General—He Declares That as a Cabinet Officer he is Beyond the Reach of the Law or Judicial Process.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, January 8.—The speech of Attorney General Brewster, before the United States Court the other day at New Orleans in the case of the United States vs. Merchant, Postmaster of New Orleans, excites a great deal of comment here. The postmaster at New Orleans refused, upon the order of the Postmaster General, to deliver mail to the New Orleans National Bank because some of the mail was known to be intended for the New Orleans lottery. The bank officers sued the postmaster, and the Attorney General appeared for the Government. The Attorney General's speech shows remarkable assumption. He assumed that the Postmaster General is an official, to whom the people of the United States are all subject, that with him rested the power and authority to decide whether or not the people should participate in any of the benefits of an institution of the National Government to which has been delegated the administration of public affairs. He declared, says the report of the speech, that a member of the Cabinet as an official was without restriction or responsibility for any of his acts to the citizen, however wrong those acts might be. And further, that the Cabinet member was supreme, absolutely in the discharge of his duties, and therefore beyond the reach of any political process, and that the only power that could punish him was Congress by impeachment. He said he would further tell the United States Judge that he must not dare render a decision against the United States and the authority of the Cabinet member, under the penalty of the displeasure of the supreme authority of the country.

The language of some portions of the speech is so clearly and so emphatically in so near imperialism. It is said the character of the Attorney General's remarks has been brought to the notice of the President, who has ordered that the speech be printed and distributed to the public. He said he would further tell the United States Judge that he must not dare render a decision against the United States and the authority of the Cabinet member, under the penalty of the displeasure of the supreme authority of the country.

OUR REPRESENTATIVES.

What they are doing for their Constituents and for the Country.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 8.—Another avalanche of bills were introduced to-day in the House. Representative Wilson, of West Virginia, introduced a bill for the relief of the legal heirs of Amelia Roberts, of Charleston, Jefferson county. They were the heirs of property destroyed by Union troops during the war. The bill provided for the payment of \$5,000 to each of the heirs. The bill was introduced by Representative Wilson, of West Virginia, and was referred to the Committee on Claims.

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